# SECOND PART. THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

## PLENTY OF POINTERS.

President Harrison's Message to the Newly Convened Congress Covers a Great Deal of Ground.

## A VERY FEW RADICAL DEPARTURES

Suggested, Such as Tariff Reform, Abolition of Tax on Liquors and Tobacco, Restriction of Trusts,

PENSIONS FOR ALL DEPENDENT VETERANS,

Education for Negroes, a Full and Free Ballot, and Subsidies for the Merchant Marine.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS. SILVER AND THE COMING NAVY

lowing is a complete copy of President Harrison's first annual message, conveniently divided in its subject matter, so as to be readily read, either in its most important sections or as a whole:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: There are few transactions in the administration of the Government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of

the President to Congress. Good-will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other Governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of imtance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and

OUR POREIGN BELATIONS.

The dealings of this Government with other States have been, and should always be, marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed, and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit In the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign Governments has secured to us,

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds, as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them.

That the opportunity thus afforded fo promoting international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical inter

## PAN-AMERICAN PLANS.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of Congress, and its co-operation in the re-moval of unuccessary barriers to beneficial intercourse to nations of America. But while the commercial results, which it is hoped will follow this conference, are worshy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations, and the settlement of all contentions by methods that civilization can ap-prove. While viewing with interest our naprove. While viewing with interest our na-tional resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with

our people.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this Capital. An invitation was extended by the Government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations coverning vessels at see and to adopt a uni-lorm system of marine signals. The re-sponse to this invitation has been very general and very cordial.

TWO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. Delegates from 26 nations are present the conference, and they have enand with an evident appreciation of its imand with an evident appreciation or its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of Congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting, if not, indeed, an unprecedented fact that the two international conferences have brought

Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras are now ary grade. All the States of the system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital. In this conof the Western Hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and Ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this
Government. The United States, on the
contrary, sends envoys of the lower grade to
some of our sister Republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Urugnay is a
Minister resident, while to Bolivia we send
a Minister resident and Consul General.

A HIGHER OFFICE NEEDED. In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The fol-owing is a complete copy of President Har-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect. I recom-

> Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of States. I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation

mend the completion of the reform thus be-gun with the inclusion also of Hawaii and

to be represented to the International Con-ference now sitting at this capital.

Our Chinese relations should have the at-tentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiations under the administration of my predecessor, for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese immigraion, and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of pro-gress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

## THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

AN ENCOURAGING STATE OF AFFAIRS AT PRESENT.

The Fisheries Dispute With the Dominio Government-An Enlargement of the Extraditable Offenses Recommended - Other Ferrign Negetiations.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887 when the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views. which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the Is lands gave rise to questions of a serious

On the 4th of February last, the German Minister at this Capital, in behalf of his Government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as Congress, in February last, was

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its ap-proval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samon upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty Powers. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey years agd, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the set-tlement of jurisdictional questions.

BROADER EXTRADITION LAWS. A just and acceptable enlargement of the list or offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil-doers of the other through

harbor for the svil-doers of the other through any avoidable short-coming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the Senate.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Perto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying dues on navigation.

plaint, in West India ports, should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as ravid as should be desired. Questions affecting American interests in connection with railways constructed and operated by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

It is urged that other Governments, in pressing Peru to the payment of their claims, have disregarded the property rights of American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated, with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Delagon Bay Railway in Africa was constructed under a concession by Portugal to an American citizen. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Formal protests have been made through our Minister at Lishon against this act, and no proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL. ALL COMPLICATIONS IN THE MATTER

The Good Feeling Existing Between This Country and France-The International Congress for the Suppression of the Blave Trade.

In pursuance of the charter granted by Congress and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important water-way between the oceans, which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent, in view of a sup-posed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the accessory privileges to be conceded by the atter Republic toward the construction of

latter Republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan river, of which the right bank is Costa Rican territory.

I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This Government has held itself ready to promote, in every proper way, the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of this country, and, indeed, to the commercial interests of the world.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French Republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government and people in the International Exposition held at Paris during the past summer. The success of our exhibitors has been gratifying. The report of the Commission will be laid before Con-

gress in due season.

This Government has accepted, under proper reserve as to its policy in foreign ter-ritories, the invitation of the Government of ritories, the invitation of the Government of Belgium to take part in an international congress, which opened at Brussels on the 16th of November, for the purpose of devis-ing measures to promote the abolition of slave trade in Africa and to prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our interest in the extinction of this crime against human-ity in the regions where it still survives has been increased by the results of emancies. been increased by the results of emancipa-

with Germany the most cordial relations continue. The questions arising from the return to the empire of Germans natural-ized in this country are considered and disposed of in a temperate spirit, to the entire

HATTI ALL RIGHT.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been by the United States.

A mixed commission is now in session in this capital for the settlement of long-standing claims against the Republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfac-tory conclusion will be speedily reached. This Government has not heatsted to ex-press its carnest deaire that the boundary dispute now pending between Green Reitste. dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic

title of the parties. The advancement of the Empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promuigation of a new constitution, containing valuable guaranties of liberty and provid-ing for a responsible ministry to conduct the Government. It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and pro-cesses in Corea be established on a firm basis, by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulations in that

THE ORIENTAL POWERS, The friendliness of the Persian Govern-

ment continues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in mission-ary labors, and by the cordial disposition of the Shah to encourage the enterprise of our the Shan to encourage the enterprise of our citizens in the development of Persian resources. A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both Governments. Questions continue to arise in our rela-

tions with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An im-proper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should those who have been duly usturalized about everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriateness of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this Government has concluded with a number of European States, and it is advisable tha the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same sub-ject should be similarly adjusted.

THE NEW REPUBLIC. The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a Republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered

no interruption.
Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new Republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their as-sent to its establishment and maintenance.

## WITHIN OUR GATES.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY REIGN UPON EVERY SIDE.

The Condition of the National Treasury-Suggestions as to the Surplus Problem-Nego of the Public Money to be Loaned

te Bunks.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people. The report of the Secretary of the Trensury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889,

has been prepared, and will be presented to Congress. It presents with clearness the

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$387,050,058 84, derived as follows: From customs, \$223,832,741 69; from internal revenue, \$130,881,513 92; from miscellaneous sources, \$32,835,803 23. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$281,996,615 60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$329,579,929 25.

SIZE OF THE SURPLUS.

The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$37,470,129 59. For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$385,009,000 and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$293,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$341,321,116 99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$43,678,883 01. surplus of \$43,678,883 01.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, \$90,456,172 35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$37,838,937 77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expeditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477 70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,569. timated surples for that year of \$43,569, 522 30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions

are written up.

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE. The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the Government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private

business.

It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any anappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation and the reason sealing by the circulation, and the profit realized by the Government offers a substantial advantage.

A DANGEROUS EXPEDIENT. The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of Government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having their deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon

the bonds and their proceeds.

No further use should be made of this method ofgetting the surplus into circula-tion, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purphase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any pasual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

## VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

INEQUALITIES OF THE LAW SHOULD RE ADJUSTED.

All Legislation Upon the Subject Should be in the Line of Protections - The Tex Upon Tobacco and Spirits Should be Abolished.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is gener ally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconventences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy, because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation,

## PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

Some disturbances of business may per hape result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary illeffect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action, and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any neces-sary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms

as well as of our shops. Those duties necessarily have relations to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production work and wages, and the commercial inde pendence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

EXTEND THE FREE LIST. The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduc-tion puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer in-jurious competition to such domestic pro-ducts as our home labor can supply.

The removal of the internal tax upon to bacco would relieve an important agricul-tural product from a burden which was imposed only because our rovenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. SILVER COINAGE RECEIVES A SHARE OF ATTENTION.

Recessary-The Amount of Money Now in Circulation-A Further Communication on This

Matter Probable. A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,109,729, of which \$37,799,229 is chargeable to the last year. The withdrawal of bank circulation will necessarily

drawal of bank circulation will necessarily continue under existing conditions.

It is probable that the adoption of the suggestions made by the Controller of the Currency, vis: That the minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced, and that an issue of notes to the nar value of the bonds be allowed, would help to maintain the bank circulation.

But, while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on, there has been a large ingresse in the amount of gold and silver coin

fiscal operations of the Government, and I in circulation and in the issues of gold and avail myself of it to obtain some facts for allver certificates.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation March 1, 1878, was \$805,793,807, while on Outober 1, 1889, the total was \$1,405,018,000. There was an increase of \$293,417,552 in gold coin, of \$37,554,100 in standard silver dollars, of \$72,311,249 in gold certificates, of \$276,619,715 in silver certificates, and of \$14,073,787 in United States notes, making a total of \$713,976,403. There was during the same period a decrease of \$114,108,729 in bank circulation, and of \$642,481 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was \$599,224,193. The circulation per capita has increased about \$5 during the time covered by the table referred to.

The total coinage of silver dollars was INCREASE OF CINCULATION.

The total coinage of silver dollars was on November 1, 1889, \$343,638,001, of which \$283,539,521 were in the Treasury vaults and \$60,038,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, \$277,319,944 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, \$6,219,577 not in circulation and not represented by certificates

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The law requiring the purch he by the Treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of 41214 grains, has been observed by the deof 4123¢ grains, has been observed by the de-partment, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to \$4,-000,000. When the law was enacted (Febru-ary 28, 1878,) the price of silver in the market was \$1 20 4-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dellars 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the first day of November last the bullion value of the silver

dollar was 72 cents.

The evil anticipations which have account panied the coinage and use of the silver dol-lar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public Treas-ury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver cer-tificate shows that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality in their commercial use between the gold and silver dollars, but some of these are trade conditions that statutory en-actments do not control, and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE. I think it is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the hullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commer-cial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value. I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time avoid the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject. upon this subject.

## A DIFFICULT TASK.

THE CHINESE CONTINUE TO CROSS

Some New Measures Will Have to be Adopt ed if They Are to be Entirely Excluded-Necessity of Count Defenses-Rivers and

Harbors, Etc. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion set has been found to be very difficult on the North western frontier. Chinamen landing at Victoria find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the custom officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the appointment of additional officers, who will

be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Dominion exacts a head tax of \$50 for each Chinaman, and when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Domin-ion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of a tax. An effort will be made to reach an under-standing that will remove this difficulty.

TO PROTECT THE SEAL. The proclamation required by section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, relating to the killing of seals and other fur-bearing animals, was issued by me on the 21st day of March, and a revenue vessel was dispatched to enforce the laws and protect the interest of the United States. The establishment of a refuge station at Point Barrow, as directed by Congress, was successfully accom-

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of ch guns as we are now making for coast fense uses. This general subject has had defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns. The security of our coust cities against foreign attack should dispose. not rest altogether in the friendly disposisecond line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

THE NATIONAL GUARD. I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamp-ing companies of the National guard in our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbers should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the Government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of a public and general advantage and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not over-looked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed. I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically would be sooner and more economically reached if fower separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion.

A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deterioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

## THE TERRY INCIDENT

SHOWS THE NECESSITY FOR JUDI-CIAL PROTECTION.

eral Courts Should be Stopped-Mere Speedy Methods Needed In the Supreme

Court. The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a Deputy United States Mar-shal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from an-ticipated violence at the hands of Terry, n connection with the legal proceedings

which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy the attention of Congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States Courts. In recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the State laws for the protection of all eithens or the general good disposition of these charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States.

MORE PROTECTION NEEDED. More PROTECTION NEEDED.

The duty of protecting its officers, as such, and punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts should not be developed expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities. Events, which have been brought to my attention happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. the United States.

The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon courts and grand juries, and to give evidence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of

THE SUPREME COURT.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which new come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plau of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more central approved from the Bench and have of general approval from the Bench and bar of the country than any other. Without at-tempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establish-

ment of such courts.
The salaries of the Judges of the District Courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below \$5,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor per-formed by these Judges is very unequal; but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable

## TO RESTRAIN TRUSTS.

THEY ARE A SUBJECT FOR PEDERAL

An International Copyright Law Recommended-A Revision of the Naturalization Acts-Suggestions an to Necessary Postal

Improvements. Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crushfout all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory

and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The

wise and just. IN NEED OF REVISION.

Our naturalization laws should be so re rised as to make inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our government of the persons applying for citi-zenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the time for hearing such applica-tions, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed en-emies of social order, or who can come to our shores to use injurious influence that de-ference laws should not only be denied citifies our laws, should not only be denied citi-zenship, but a demicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt

law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inex-

pensive in its administration. The report of the Postmaster General not The report of the Postmaster General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the Government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost everyone uses the service it offers and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial untils has an actual of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged

in trade can understand PAST MAIL SERVICE.

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between New York and San Francisco, which has recently been accom-plished, is an incident worthy of mention. The plan suggested of a supervision of the osteffices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion, and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters, would. I have no doubt, greatly improve the

A pressing necessity exists for the erection of a building for the joint use of the department and of the city postoffice. The department was partially relieved by renting outside quarters for a part of its force, but it is again overcrowded. The building used by the city office never was fit for the purpose, and is now inadequate and un-

holesome. The unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements and remittances is clearly stated by the Postmaster General, and his suggestion as to smend ments should have your favorable consider

## NEW MEN OF WAR.

ing to be able to state that a cruise around the

ing to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate.

The report of the Secretary shows that, while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had on March 4 last 37 serviceshie ships, and though 4 have since been added to the list the total has not been increased, because in the meantime 4 have been lost or condemned. Thirty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for; but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to 42, a gain of 5. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the construction of 8 armored ships, 3 gunboats and 5 torpede boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befall three of our navel vessels a determined the secretary and the termined the secretary that the construction of 8 armored ships, 3 gunboats and 5 torpede boats be authorized.

thorized.

An appalling calamity beful three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan Islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the less of 4 officers and 47 seamen, of two vessels, the Trenton and the Vandalis, and the disabling of a thirt, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the German navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the force of the hurricane and suffered even more of the hurricane and suffered even more heavily. While mourning the brave officers and men who died facing with high resolve and men who died facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American navy for seamanship, courage and generosity was magnificently sustained in the storm-beaten harbor of Apia.

#### TO ELEVATE THE INDIAN.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME FOR RE-FORM OF OLD AND YOUNG.

Substantial Progress With Papeoses-Individual Treatment Better Than Tribal -Uncle Sum as a Missiouary-Le, and the Acquisition

of His Lands. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the Government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations, held in common, and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and head men, have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of thrift, and the annuity has

contributed an affirmative impulse toward a state of confirmed pauperism. Our treaty stipulations should be observed with fidelity, and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilderness, and it remains only, by every suitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a selfsupporting and responsible citizen. For the adult, the first step is to locate him upon a farm, and for the shild, te place him in a school. School attendance should be promoted by every moral agency, and those failing, should be compelled.

MORE INDIAN SCHOOLS. The national schools for Indians have been very successful, and should be multi-plied, and, as rapidly as they can be ren-dered responsible, should be so organized and conducted as to faciliate the transfer of the schools to the States and Tarritories in in a neighborhood have accepted citizenship,

in a neighborhood have accepted citizenship, and have become otherwise fitted for such a transfer). This condition of things will be attained slowly, but it will be hastened by keeping it in mind. And in the meantime, that co-operation between the Government and the mission schools, which has wrought much good, should be cordially and impartially maintained.

The last Congress enacted two distinct laws relating to negotiations with the Sloux Indians of Dakota for a relinquishment of a portion of their lands to the United States, and for dividing the remainder into separate reservations. Both were approved on the same day—March 2. The one submitted to the Indians a specific proposition; the to the Indians a specific proposition; the other (section 3 of the Indian Appropriation act) authorized the President to appoint three commissioners to negotiate with these three commissioners to negotiate with these Indians for the accomplishment of the same general purpose, and required that any agreements made should be submitted to

Congress for ratification, EMINENT INTERMEDIARIES.

On April 16 last, I appointed Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, Hon. William Warner, of Missouri, and Major General George Crook, of the United States Army, commissioners under the last named law. They were, however, authorized and directed, first, to submit to the Indians the definite proposition made to them by the act first mentioned, and, only in the event of a hrst mentioned, and, only in the event of a influre to secure the assent of the requisite number to that proposition, to open nego-tiations for modified terms under the other act. The work of the commission was pro-longed and arduous; but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, finally obtained to the proposition made by Congress, though the report of the commis-sion has not wit been submitted. In view sion has not yet been submitted. In view of these facts I shall not, as at present advised, deem it necessary to submit the agreement to Congress for ratification, but it will in due course be submitted for information.

This agreement releases to the States about 9,000,000 acres of land. The commission provided for by section 14 of the Indian appropriation bill to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians, and all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, for the cession to the United States of all such lands, was constituted by the appointment of Hon. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin: Han Jahr E Hairchild, of Wisconsin; Hon, John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Hon, Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and organized on June 29 jact.

SLOW WORK AND DEATH'S VISIT. The first conference with the representatives of the Cherokees was held at Table-quab, July 29, with no definite results. General John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was prevented by ill-health from takvania, was prevented by ill-health from taking part in the conference. His death, which cocurred recently, is justly and generally lamented by a people he had served with conspiouous gallantry in war, and with great fidelity in peace. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Hon. Warren G. Savre, of Indiana. A accord conference between the commission and the Cherokoes was begun November 6; but no results have yet been obtained, nor is it believed that a conclusion can be immediately expected.

SIXTEEN MORE RAVAL DESTROYERS

BECOMMENDED.

The Dolphia's Dispreed of the Claims of
Her Critics—Too Siew an Increase
to Pretection Upon the Seas—
Lessons of the Samean
Dianster.

The raport of the Secretary of the Navy
shows a reorganization of the bureaus of
that department that will, I do not doubt,
promote the efficiency of each.

In general, satisfactory progress has been
made in the construction of the new ships of
war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests, and to very
much adverse criticism. But it is gratify.

believed that a conclusion can be immediately expected.

The cattle syndicate now occupying the
lands for grazing purposes is clearly one of
the agencies responsible for the obstruction
of our negotiations with the Cherokee. The
large bedy of agricultural lands constituting what is known as the "Cherokee Outlet" ought not to be, and indeed, cannot,
leng be 'held for grazing, and for the advantage of a few against the public intercents and the best advantage of the Indians
themselves. The United States has now
under the treaties certain rights in these
lands. These will not be used oppressively;
but it cannot be allowed that those who by
sufference occupy these lands shall interposes of the Government. I cannot but helieve that the advantage of the obstruction
of our negotiations with the Cherokee Outlarge bedy of agricultural lands constituting what is known as the "Cherokee Outlet" ought not to be, and indeed, cannot,
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Cherokee Nation, for a full release of theCherokee Nation, for a ately expected.